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1920

GARDEN, FIELD AND FARM SEEDS

1920

AUTUMN PRICE LIST

NEW CROP SEEDS

The following list of high grade seed is only a small portion of the varieties we handle.

For Complete List of Seasonable Seeds Write for Our Big Seed Book--It's Free--Write for It To-Day

BEET

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Bollwinkle Early Blood Turnip	\$.10	\$.35	\$.90
Dewings Blood Turnip	.10	.35	.90
Crosby's Egyptona	.10	.35	.90
Detroit Dark Red	.10	.35	.90
Extra Early Eclipse	.10	.35	.90
Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet	.10	.35	.90

CABBAGE SEED

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Early Jersey Wakefield	\$.25	\$.90	\$.30
Stein's Flat Dutch	.25	.90	3.10
Charleston Wakefield	.25	.90	3.10
All Seasons	.25	.90	3.10
Early Summer	.25	.90	3.10
Early Winningstadt	.25	.90	3.10
Danish Ball Head	.40	1.25	4.50
Premium Late Flat Dutch	.25	.90	3.10
All Head Early	.25	.90	3.10
Surehead	.25	.90	3.10
Large Drumhead	.25	.90	3.10
Early Drumhead	.25	.90	3.10
Succession	.25	.90	3.10
Large Brunswick	.25	.90	3.10
Drumhead Savoy	.25	.90	3.10
Volga	.40	1.25	4.50

For a fall crop, sow seed in June, July and August in a situation protected more or less from the sun, and transplant in September. For early spring use, sow in October and November to be transplanted in February. All varieties require a very hard freeze to injure them if the plants are properly grown.

CELERY

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Golden Self-Blanching (French Grown)	\$.60	\$2.00	\$7.50
White Plume	.25	.75	2.50
Large Solid White	.25	.75	2.50
Giant Pascal	.25	.75	2.50
Celeriac or Turnip Rooted	.25	.75	2.50

CAULIFLOWER

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Early Erfurt, Dwarf	\$.150	\$5.00
Early Snowball, Henderson's	1.50	5.00
LeNormand's Short Stemmed	1.00	3.00
Early Italian Giant	.75	2.50
Large Algiers, Fine, French	1.00	3.50

CARROTS

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Half Long Scarlet French	\$.10	\$.30	\$.90
Improved Long Orange	.10	.30	.90
St. Valerie	.10	.30	.90
Danver's Half Long	.10	.30	.90
Chantenay Half Long	.10	.30	.90
Ox Heart	.10	.30	.90

COLLARDS

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Georgia or Creole	\$.10	\$.35	\$1.10

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Species of Cabbage; cultivation the same	\$.40	\$1.50	\$5.00

PEAS FOR LATE CROP

ONE QUART WILL PLANT 100 FEET OF DRILL; ONE BUSHEL TO AN ACRE. We only list here such varieties as we have found best for fall or late crop, but are in a position to supply other standard varieties if desired.

PEAS

	Quart	Peck	Bushel
Alaska (bunch)	\$.50	\$2.50	\$.90
Black Eyed, Marrowfat, pole	.40	2.00	8.00
Telephone, pole	.50	3.00	12.00
First and Best (bunch)	.50	3.00	10.00

ENDIVE

(One ounce sows 150-foot drill.)

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Broad-Leaved Batavian—Heads are large, leaves broad and thick, used for soups; inner leaves make a fine salad	.10	.35	1.25
Green Curled Winter—The hardiest variety; leaves dark green, which blanch white	.10	.35	1.25

BUSH BEANS

GREEN BEANS

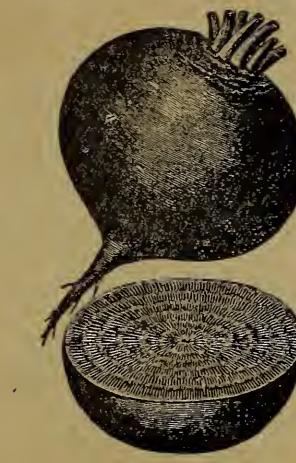
	Quart	Peck
Red Valentine, Improved Earliest	\$.60	\$3.50
Refugee, or 1,000 to 1	.60	3.50
Extra Early Refugee	.60	3.50
Giant Stringless Green Pod	.60	3.50
Black Valentine	.60	3.50
Longfellow	.60	3.50

WAX BEANS

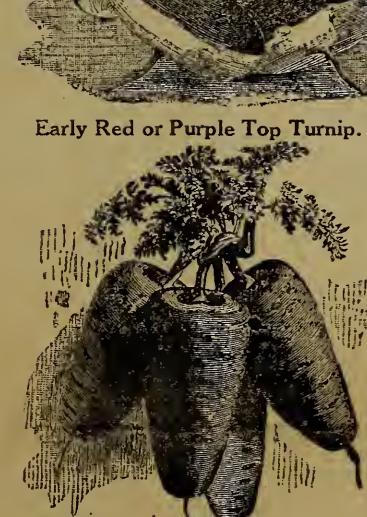
	Oz.	4.50
Currie's Rust Proof Golden Wax	.75	4.50
Davis Wax, hardiest and most productive	.75	4.50
Wardwell's Early Kidney Wax	.75	4.50
Flageolet Violet	.75	4.50
Hodson Rust Proof Wax	.75	4.50



Selected Successful Cabbage.



Crosby's Egyptian Beet.



Chantenay or Stump-Rooted Carrot.

BROCOLI

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Much resembles Cauliflower; cultivation the same	.50	1.50	5.00

GARLIC

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Garlic	40c	lb., postpaid

KOHLRABI

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Early White Vienna, finest	\$.20	\$0.75	\$2.50

LEEK

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Large Flag, American grown	.20	.75	2.50

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Large Carentan, Amer. grown	.20	.75	2.50

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Large Rouen, French grown	.20	.75	2.50

LETTUCE

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Big Boston	.15	.30	1.10

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
White Summer Cabbage	.15	.30	1.10

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
California Cream Butter	.15	.30	1.10

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Passion	.15	.30	1.10

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
May King	.15	.30	1.10

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Paris White Cos	.15	.30	1.10

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Trocadero	.15	.30	1.10

MUSTARD

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Large Curled, southern grown	\$.10	\$.25	\$.75

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Chinese Large Leaved	.10	.25	.75

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
White London or Yellow Seeded	.10	.25	.60

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Giant Ostrich Plume	.10	.25	.75

ONION

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Louisiana Red Creole	\$.40	\$1.50	\$5.00

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Red Bermuda	.30	1.00	3.50

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.

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ALFALFA

The habits and character of this valuable plant are favorable to the entire South and West, and experiments have shown that alfalfa can be grown if the farmer will study the conditions in his vicinity.

It is a reflection on the farmer who says that he cannot grow alfalfa on his farm. Alfalfa likes best a loamy, mellow soil, with plenty of warmth; it then extends its roots to underground water supply and is not dependent upon the surface rainfall to make its profitable yield of hay and seed. Alfalfa sold for hay, or fed, will return a greater net cash income per acre, year by year, than any other forage crop.

In some states growers secure four, and frequently five, cuttings of hay each season when they do not save a seed crop.

The ground on which alfalfa is to be sown should be plowed and cultivated thoroughly some two months before the seed is sown, and after each rainfall harrow again, to store moisture; just before sowing the seed, harrow again. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than one inch.

Alfalfa plants grow about 3 feet high, and furnish an abundance of leafy tender stocks so highly relished by all farm animals. The most wonderful thing about alfalfa is its roots. These penetrate the soil so deeply, feeding upon the fertility beyond the reach of other plants. Roots have been known to descend to a depth of 5 feet in 6 months, and plants 4 weeks old had roots 17 inches long. As the plant grows older, the roots grow deeper. The upper ones decay, adding humus to the soil. This is a valuable characteristic of this plant.

When once an alfalfa field gets firmly established it will become a gold mine to its owner. Cut the crop whenever the field begins to bloom. When curing the hay, do not let it get wet and do not handle it any more than absolutely necessary. Too much handling causes the loss of leaves.

There is no other clover or other crop capable of withstanding so much dry weather and that will flourish and keep green during long, protracted droughts.

Alfalfa is the greatest money-maker ever introduced to southern farmers. When planted for hay, it yields from 4 to 7 tons per acre each season. Alfalfa once well seeded in the field will last indefinitely. It has been known to live on well-kept fields for 18 years. Some say it will last 100 years.

Alfalfa may be sown in the fall, if seasonable, during September, October and November, and in the spring in February, March and April.

Alfalfa, besides producing very large crops of good, nutritious hay, stores nitrogen, the greatest of Nature's fertilizers, in the ground. Here, then, is a way to fertilize your soil, and at the same time cut four crops of the best kind of hay each year; this fertilization is brought about by means of the minute bacteria in the nodules of the roots. These bacteria take the free nitrogen of the air and convert it into a form in which it is available to plants. 50c lb.; \$45.00 per hundred pounds.

BARLEY

Barley is a very vigorous grower and heavy. May be sown after all other grain, and will mature before wheat or oats. Has stiff, strong straw, carries well-filled heads with plump kernels. Berries are of an oval shape, plump, white and handsome. Not malting, but for fattening hogs it has no superior.

Barley succeeds best on rich land, more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the fall and spring and can be grown as far north as any other grain. Unless intended for seed, it should be cut before fully ripe, as it is then heavier, of better quality and less liable to shell. Use about 2½ bushels per acre, in drills. Peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

SEED WHEAT

FULTZ

One of the old stand-bys, matures early and is a good producer. Planted September to November. Two bushels per acre. Price, peck, \$1.50; not prepaid.

BLUE STEM OR PURPLE STRAW.

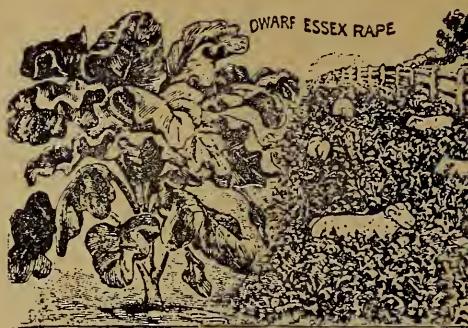
This is a favorite among the wheat growers in the South. It's a fine, rather early, productive, beardless variety of wheat, standard in this section. It has always been a rather early variety, but the strain we are now handling ripens from a week to ten days ahead of the old strain. Good for grain production or if you desire to cut it when "in dough" makes a splendid hay crop. Planted from September to November. Two bushels per acre. Price, peck, \$1.50. Not prepaid. Write for quantity prices.

RED MAY WHEAT.

We have never been able to see where this variety was any earlier and better than the Blue Stem, although many prefer it to that variety, claiming great earliness. It's a standard variety and a great favorite in the State of Tennessee. Planted from September to November. Two bushels per acre. Peck, \$1.50, not prepaid. Write for quantity prices.



Alfalfa Clover.



Dwarf Essex Rape.



Red Rust Proof Oats.

MULFORD CULTURES—This is used to inoculate Clover Seed before sowing. It is put up in bottles enough to inoculate seed for one acre at \$1.50 each, and in five-acre bottles at \$5.00 each. Write for catalogue giving full information in regard to Mulford Cultures and the growing of Clover.

ONION SETS AND SHALLOTS

During their season we carry a full line of Red, Yellow and White Onion Sets and Shallots, on which we will be glad to make figures in quantities of one peck to a carload. Price, quart, 30c; gallon, 80c.

PLANT IRISH POTATOES RED TRIUMPHS

The best sort to plant. Produces a fine crop of tubers, salable and far superior to any other kind. Prices, not prepaid, by express or freight, peck (15 lbs.), \$1.50.

WHITE STARS

A good white sort that produces tubers of good quality, rather elongated. Prices, not prepaid, by express or freight, peck (15 lbs.), \$1.50.

PEERLESS.

A roundish white potato for planting during the summer and fall. A splendid sort. Prices, not prepaid, by express or freight, peck (15 lbs.), \$1.50.

RAPE

There is only about one variety of rape that has proven profitable to sow in America, and that is Dwarf Essex. The ground should be prepared the same as for turnips. It is used for sheep and hogs, and very often rape may be grown on land that has already produced a crop of some of the earlier products, such as rye, oats and barley.

One acre will last 36 head of sheep two months. Pigs and cattle are extremely fond of it.

Sow in drills about 15 inches apart, or about 4 or 5 pounds to the acre, 30c lb.; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

VETCH

Sand, Hairy or Winter Vetch succeeds on all soils. It does not suffer from extremes of drought, heat or cold. When sown in August it will cover the ground with a dense foliage, which in the Southern States will afford abundant pasture throughout the winter. Vetch grows to the height of 3 or 4 feet. It is perfectly hardy, remaining green late into the winter.

Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Every farmer at least should have a small field of it. 1b., 50c.

SEED RYE

Rye is largely used for winter pasture. It can be successfully grown as early as July or as late as December, according to locality.

Rye does best in rich, sandy soil, and is a sure cropper every year. It should be sown in drills 6 to 8 inches apart, or about 2 bushels to the acre. Rye is an excellent catch crop when a fall crop has been killed out, or for early pasture. Lb., 25c; peck, \$1.50.

OATS

Oats in good land grows 4 or 5 feet tall, producing a splendid yield.

Should be sown in drills, about 2 bushels to the acre.

PATTERSON RED RUST PROOF OATS.

Have come into general cultivation. They are very valuable, and will save a great deal of corn on a farm. The seed of this variety has a reddish cast, a peculiar long beard, and is very heavy. It is the only kind which will not rust in the Southern climate. They can be sown as early as October, but should be pastured down as soon as they commence to joint, till February. When the ground is low or the season is wet this cannot well be done without destroying the whole crop. During January and February is the proper time to cut it for green fodder, if no pasturing can be done. One to one and a half bushels per acre is sufficient. These oats have a tendency to stool, and, therefore, do not require as much per acre as common oats. Those who have not already tried this variety should do so. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$2.00.

FULGHAM OATS.

Stool more than any other variety; can be pastured the whole winter, and are as hardy as wheat. Claimed to produce more and heavier grain than other varieties. One to one and a half bushels to the acre. Peck, 60c; bushel, \$2.00.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

Grasses and Field Seeds—Prices Subject to Change Without Notice—Market Prices on Application.

CLOVERS

Red Clover—Lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.
Mammoth or Sapling Clover—Lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.
Alsic Clover—Lb., 60c; 10 lbs., \$5.00.
White Dutch Clover—Lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.50.
Crimson Clover—Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.
Bokhara or Sweet Clover—Lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.
Burr Clover—Lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50.

GRASS SEEDS.

Orchard Grass—Lb., 50c.
Kentucky Blue Grass—Lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.
Bermuda Grass—Lb., \$1.00.
English Blue Grass or Meadow Fescue—Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.75.
Red Top—Lb., 40c.
Italian Rye Grass—Lb., 30c.
Johnson Grass—Lb., 25c.
Timothy—Lb., 25c.
Perennial Rye Grass—Lb., 25c.